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passes it. In fact, I have never seen anything outside the tropics which, in my opinion, would compare with the large masses of deep scarlet berries displayed by *P. arbutifolia*. The species was not abundant, but was noticed in several places, growing usually in clefts of rocks, and forming a tall shrub of 5-10 feet in height. It was observed in cultivation at two places along the road leading to the Point, in one instance forming a tree some 20 feet high. Another peculiarity of the vegetation of the Point which Mr. Britton omits to mention is the remarkable form assumed by the few hemlock-trees which grow there. One was noticed which had an elevation of not more than six feet, but which expanded a rod or more (I write from memory, no measurements having been taken), the dense flat top supported on a comparatively massive straight trunk a foot or more in diameter and several feet in height. I was told of a tree (said to be a pine), of similar shape, growing at the mouth of the "ice cave" which expanded more than 30 feet, although no taller than the one just described.

ROBERT RIDGWAY.

Teratological Notes.—In the BULLETIN of July, last year, I recorded the fruiting in my garden of an *Arisæma triphyllum* with twin spadices. I have this last summer received from my brother, Professor L. W. Bailey of Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, who was ignorant of my previous observation, a specimen in the same condition. The flowering portion is simple, and so is the constricted neck, but above, the club-shaped appendages are distinct. Of these, one is taller than the other. The discoverer does not indicate any change in the surrounding spathe.

I have an English walnut with three cotyledons. This reminds me to say that after sending my note on *Ipomæa* (present volume, page 82), I found one in my yard with three perfect cotyledons.

W. W. BAILEY.

Botanical Notes.

The Flora of the Country Bordering the Rio Grande, in Chihuahua and Texas.—In a paper read before the New York Academy of Sciences. Dr. Newberry says:

The country bordering the Rio Grande, in Chihuahua and Texas, is nearly destitute of trees, a feature which marks the aridity of the climate; yet, in certain localities, as on the bottom lands of the Rio Grande and Rio Concho, a vigorous and somewhat varied forest-growth was found at the advent of the whites. No better illustration of the relation between the kind of vegetation and the water supply in a country can be found than that afforded by the luxuriant growth of trees of several kinds along the Cibola in the Chinati Mountains, Texas; while on all sides this oasis is surrounded by an apparently boundless grass-covered prairie, where the rain-fall is inadequate for trees. On the mountain-summits, south of the Rio Grande is a sparse growth of piñon (*Pinus edulis*) and evergreen oak (*Quercus Emoryi*.) The lowlands in certain localities, over thousands of acres, are thickly set with mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), here a